

**COMPOUNDS THAT ABSORB ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT, METHODS  
OF THEIR PREPARATION AND OPTICAL LENSES CONTAINING  
THEM**

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

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**1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to compounds that absorb ultraviolet light 380 nm to 400 nm range while avoiding absorption in the yellow light range, i.e., 410-420 nm having suitable refractive characteristics useful in the preparation of optical resins or plastics suitable, for example, for the manufacture of ophthalmic lenses.

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The present invention is also directed to methods of making these compounds, polymeric blends containing such compounds, optical devices containing the compounds, and methods for preparing these optical devices.

**2. Description of Related Art**

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In recent years, transparent synthetic resins have found increasing applications as optical plastic materials replacing inorganic optical materials because of their light weight and good impact strength, moldability or processability and dyeability.

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Plastics used in the preparation of optical devices must have properties suitable for the intended purpose. These materials should, inter alia, be transparent, non-yellowing, and have a suitable refractive index. In general, the higher the refractive index polymer allows for a thinner more lightweight lens, as well as an improved physical appearance. A refractive index of 1.5 or greater is desired, and higher refractive index plastics, e.g., 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 or more, are preferred.

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The dangers of ultraviolet light to eyes is well-documented. Therefore, there have been many attempts to make and commercialize optical plastic materials that filter out ultraviolet light. Many such attempts have involved the incorporation of compounds that absorb ultraviolet light into the plastic material.

Ultraviolet absorbent plastics are well-known in the art. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,298,189 to Kauffman describes proton transfer, bis-benzoxazole, fluorescent compounds, i.e., fluors that include substituted or unsubstituted 1,4-bis(2-benzoxazolyl)-2-hydroxybenzenes and 1,4-bis(2-benzoxazolyl)-2-amidobenzenes that absorb ultraviolet light in the 300-420 nm range and fluoresce in the 480 to 560 nm range. These are said to be useful in organic scintillator systems.

U.S. Patent No. 5,587,112 to Kauffman et al. discloses a class of proton transfer, 2-benzoxazolyl moieties covalently bound to an aromatic fused ring heterocyclic moiety. These compounds absorb ultraviolet light in the 420 nm or shorter, e.g., 300 to 420 nm range, and fluoresce in the 520 nm to 800 nm range. These compounds are said to be useful in the manufacture of fluorescent coatings, objects, scintillators, light sources and the like.

However, such previous ultraviolet absorbers have a propensity towards absorbing yellow light in the 410 to 420 nm range, which leads to a yellow color of a lens containing such absorbers. To obtain maximum ultraviolet absorption while avoiding yellowing, a lens should absorb ultraviolet light in the 380 nm to 400 nm range while avoiding absorption in the yellow light range, i.e., 410 to 420 nm. However, obtaining such a sharp "cut" or reduction on the absorbance ability of an ultraviolet absorber in such a narrow range has not proven easy, and ultraviolet absorbers exhibiting the preferred ultraviolet absorption in the 380 to 400 nm range without absorption in the 410 to 420 nm range are not taught or suggested in the aforementioned patents.

New polymers having such absorption qualities are desirable for use as, *inter alia* optical lenses, as these would avoid undesirable yellowing.

### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

It is an object of this invention, therefore, to provide compounds which can absorb ultraviolet light in the 380 to 400 nm range, but do not or do not substantially absorb light in the 410 to 420 nm range useful as an optical plastic material.

Preferably, these compounds absorb, when compounded into suitable optical products, such as an ophthalmic lens, at least 90% of UV light in the 380-400 nm range. Even more preferably, they absorb 95% of UV light in the 380-400 nm range. Most preferred embodiments absorb 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, 99.5% 99.9% and/or more UV light in the 380-400 nm range. Further, the compounds preferably absorb less than 10% of light in the 410-420 range. Even more preferably, they absorb only or less than 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, 1%, and/or 0.5% of light in the 410-420 nm range, with less absorbance in the latter range being more preferred. Preferably, these compounds also can be incorporated into an optical polymer systems and result in lenses that have a high refractive index and excellent transparency.

In preferred embodiments, the present invention relates to ultraviolet absorbent compounds for use in preparing optical plastics which have a suitable refractive index. For example, in broad aspects the invention relates to compounds of the Formula 1, as described in the Detailed Description.

Preferred compounds of the invention include 2-hydroxyphenyl(benzoxazol-2-yl) derivatives of Formula 2 as described in the Detailed Description, for example, those compounds having a formula of Formula 3 and Formula 4. Other preferred compounds are shown in Formula of the Detailed Description.

By adding the compounds of the present invention to other polymers, e.g., polycarbonate, various compounds can be made having ultraviolet light absorbing characteristics as described above. The polymer blends containing the UV-absorbers of the invention preferably have a high refractive index and excellent transparency, and have good processability characteristics such as machinability, and are suitable as optical plastics.

Preferably the polymer blends contain approximately 0.0001% to 1% UV absorber by total weight of the polymer blend, which 0.001% to 0.5% being more preferred in some embodiments.

Methods for producing these compositions and optical lenses prepared from these compositions are also a part of the present invention. Those of skill in the art will know how to make these compounds using techniques known in the art.

In a preferred embodiment, the compounds of the invention are prepared by forming an intermediate compound of Formula 6 as described below and using them to make compounds of Formula 7.

Optical lenses may be prepared by preparing a blend containing the UV-absorbers of the present invention with other polymers, e.g., polycarbonate, CR39 (a polymer of a diethyleneglycol bisallylcarbonate monomers), or other polymers and forming an optical lens from the blend using traditional techniques. Optical lenses comprising the compounds are also a part of the invention.

In some aspects of the invention, the compounds of the present invention may be added to thermoset resins (e.g. CR39) may alone or in conjunction with known UV absorbers to provide suitable coverage for any UV wavelengths in any region outside the range of the UV absorbing compounds of the present invention, typically in the 200-370 nm region. This is commonly called "backfilling".

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

FIG. 1 is a graph of photopic comparative data shown Table 1.

FIG. 2 is a graph of scotopic comparative data shown in Table 1.

FIG. 3 is a graph of integrated UV transmission comparative data in Table 2.

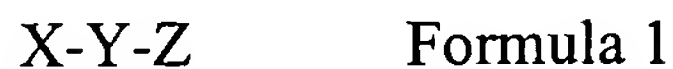
FIG. 4 is a graph of the Yellowness index comparative data in Table 2.

FIG. 5 is a graph of UV transmission at 380nm comparative data in Table 3.

FIG. 6 is a graph of UV transmission data comparative data in Table 3.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

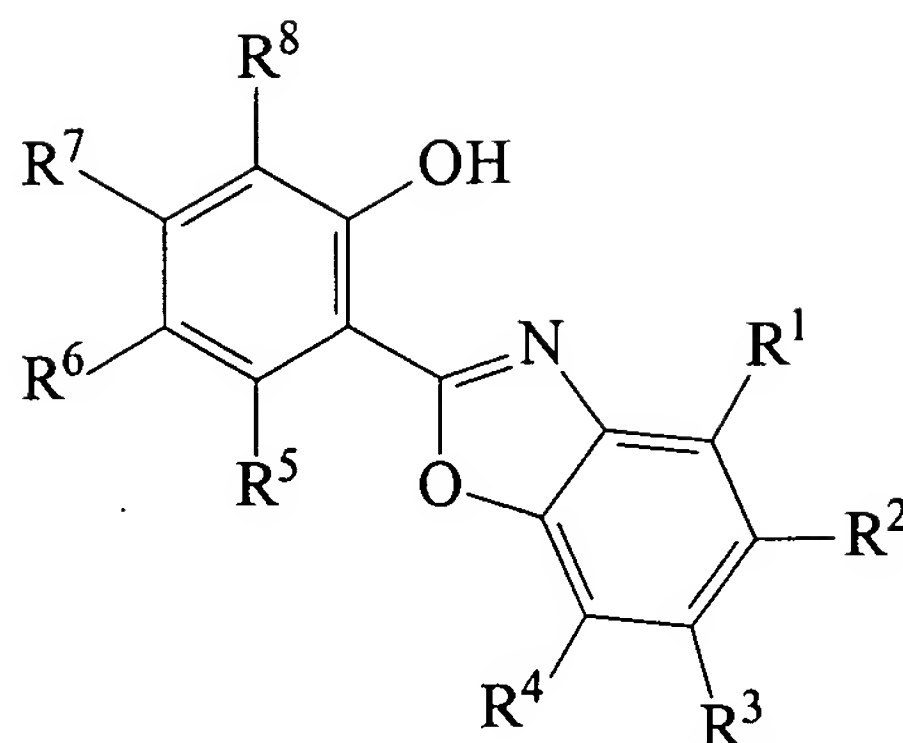
The invention relates to compounds of the Formula 1:



wherein Y is an aromatic cyclic structure substituted at least once with OH  
 5 and optionally with SH, H, C<sub>1-22</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-22</sub> alkene, C<sub>2-22</sub> alkyne, primary, secondary or tertiary amine, amino, nitro, nitroso, halogen, and at least one of X and Z are a carbon-containing ring structure that may also contain at least one of oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur. Preferably, X and Z are independently selected from H, nitro, nitroso, cyano, halogen, C<sub>1-22</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-22</sub> alkoxy, -C(O)R<sup>9</sup> wherein R<sup>9</sup> is  
 10 C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl, -O-C-O-R<sup>9</sup> wherein R<sup>9</sup> is C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl, -COOR<sup>10</sup> wherein R<sup>10</sup> is H or C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl, -C(O)NR<sup>10</sup> wherein R<sup>10</sup> is H or C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl, a primary, secondary or tertiary amine, substituted or unsubstituted carbocyclic ring, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl ring, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl ring, a substituted or unsubstituted benzannulated carbocyclic ring, a substituted or unsubstituted  
 15 benzannulated heterocyclic ring, a substituted or unsubstituted arylannulated carbocyclic ring or a substituted or unsubstituted arylannulated heterocyclic ring. Preferably at least one of X and Z are a substituted or unsubstituted benzoxazole, benzothiazole, or benzimidazole.

The inventive compounds absorb ultraviolet light in the 380 nm to 400 nm  
 20 range but have less than 10% absorption in the 410-420 nm range.

Preferred compounds include 2-hydroxyphenyl(benzoxazol-2-yl) derivatives of Formula 2 below:



Formula 2

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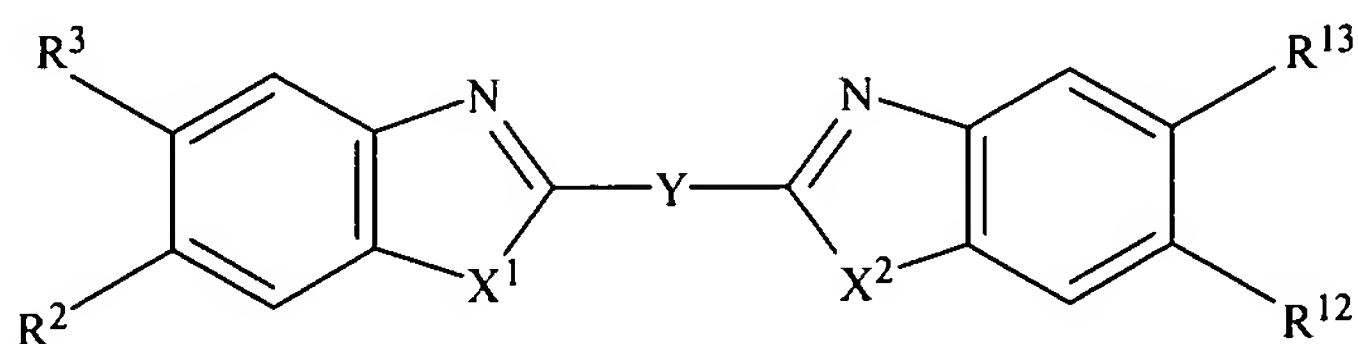
wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are independently selected from H, alkyl ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ ), alkoxy ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ ), acyl ( $-C(O)R$ ;  $R$  = alkyl  $C_1$ - $C_8$ ), acetoxy ( $-OC(O)R$ ;  $R$  = alkyl  $C_1$ - $C_8$ ), carboxylic acid and esters ( $-CO_2R$  = H or alkyl of  $C_1$ - $C_8$ ), amine ( $NR_2$ ;  $R$  = H or alkyl  $C_1$ - $C_8$ ), nitro, nitroso, cyano, halogen (Cl, Br, I or F), substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl, amide ( $-C(O)NR_2$   $R$  = H or alkyl  $C_1$ - $C_8$ ), or wherein

$R^1$  and  $R^2$  or  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  or  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  together form a carbocyclic ring, substituted or unsubstituted and fused carbocyclic ring, substituted or unsubstituted benzannulated carbocyclic and substituted or unsubstituted arylannulated carbocyclic; and  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ ,  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  = H, alkyl ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ ), alkoxy ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ ), acyl ( $-C(O)R$ ;  $R$  = alkyl  $C_1$ - $C_8$ ), acetoxy ( $-OC(O)R$ ;  $R$  = alkyl  $C_1$ - $C_8$ ), carboxylic acid and esters ( $-CO_2R$  = H or alkyl of  $C_1$ - $C_8$ ), amine ( $NR_2$ ;  $R$  = H or alkyl  $C_1$ - $C_8$ ), nitro, nitroso, cyano, halogen (Cl, Br, I or F), substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl, amide ( $-C(O)NR_2$   $R$  = H or alkyl  $C_1$ - $C_8$ ), substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic, substituted or unsubstituted benzannulated heterocyclic and substituted or unsubstituted arylannulated heterocyclic; or



$R^5$  and  $R^6$  or  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  or  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  together form a carbocyclic ring, substituted or unsubstituted benzannulated carbocyclic and substituted or unsubstituted arylannulated carbocyclic.

Particularly preferred compounds of the present invention preferably have  
5 the Formula 3:



Formula 3

wherein:

10  $X^1$  and  $X^2$  are independently selected from N, S or O, preferably O in some embodiments;

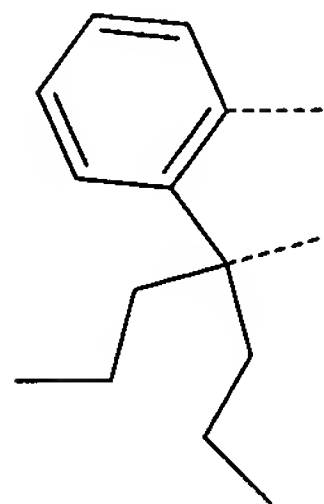
Y is an aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic moiety substituted at least once with OH and optionally substituted with, SH, H,  $C_{1-22}$  alkyl,  $C_{2-22}$  alkene,  $C_{2-22}$  alkyne, primary, secondary or tertiary amine, nitro, nitroso, halogen;

15  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^{12}$  and  $R^{13}$  are independently a substituted or unsubstituted, straight or branched  $C_{1-22}$  alkyl,  $C_{2-22}$  alkene,  $C_{2-22}$  alkyne, phenyl,  $C_{3-6}$  cycloalkyl;

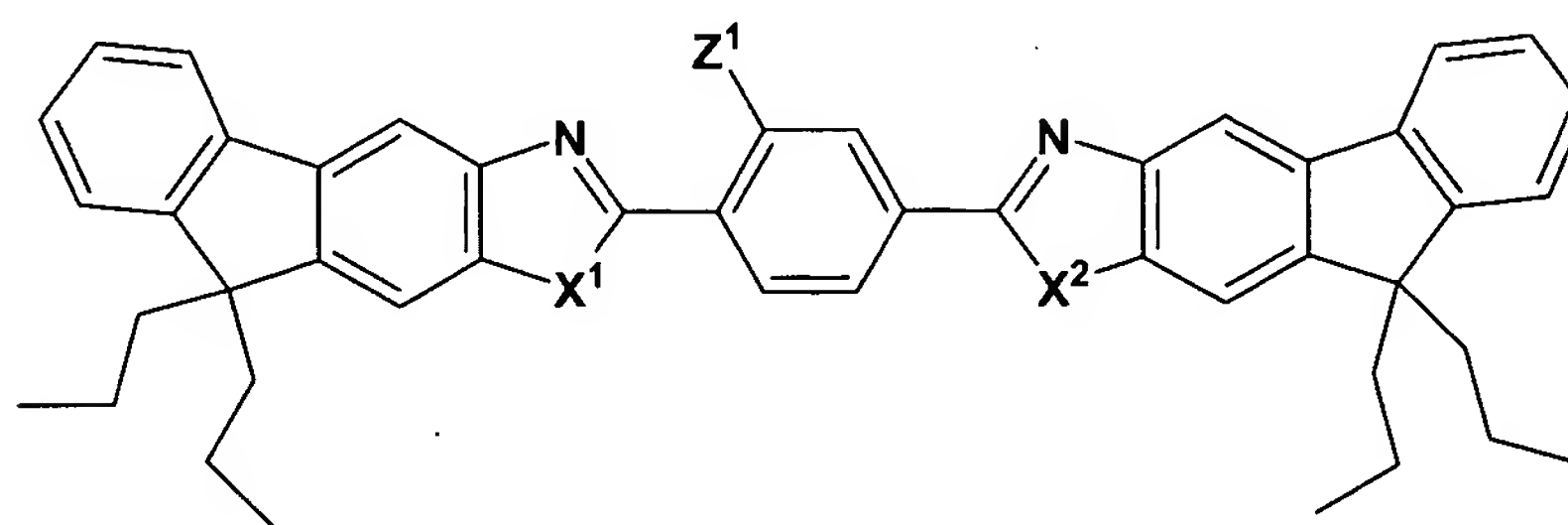
wherein  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together or  $R^{12}$  and  $R^{13}$  form an aromatic or nonaromatic 1 to 3 ring cyclic structure.

Preferably, Y is further substituted with other groups such as hydrogen, a  
20 substituted or unsubstituted, straight or branched  $C_{1-22}$  alkyl,  $C_{2-22}$  alkene,  $C_{2-22}$  alkyne, phenyl,  $C_{3-6}$  cycloalkyl.

Preferably, at least one of the pairs  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together or  $R^{12}$  and  $R^{13}$  form



to provide a compound such as that shown in Formula 4:



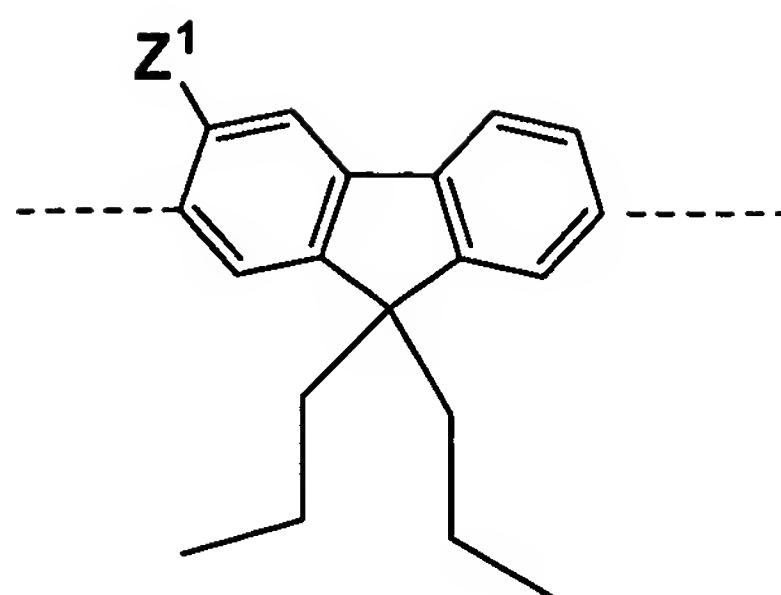
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Formula 4

wherein X is O, N or S; and Z is OH, SH, or  $NH_2$ . Preferably Z is OH or X is O.

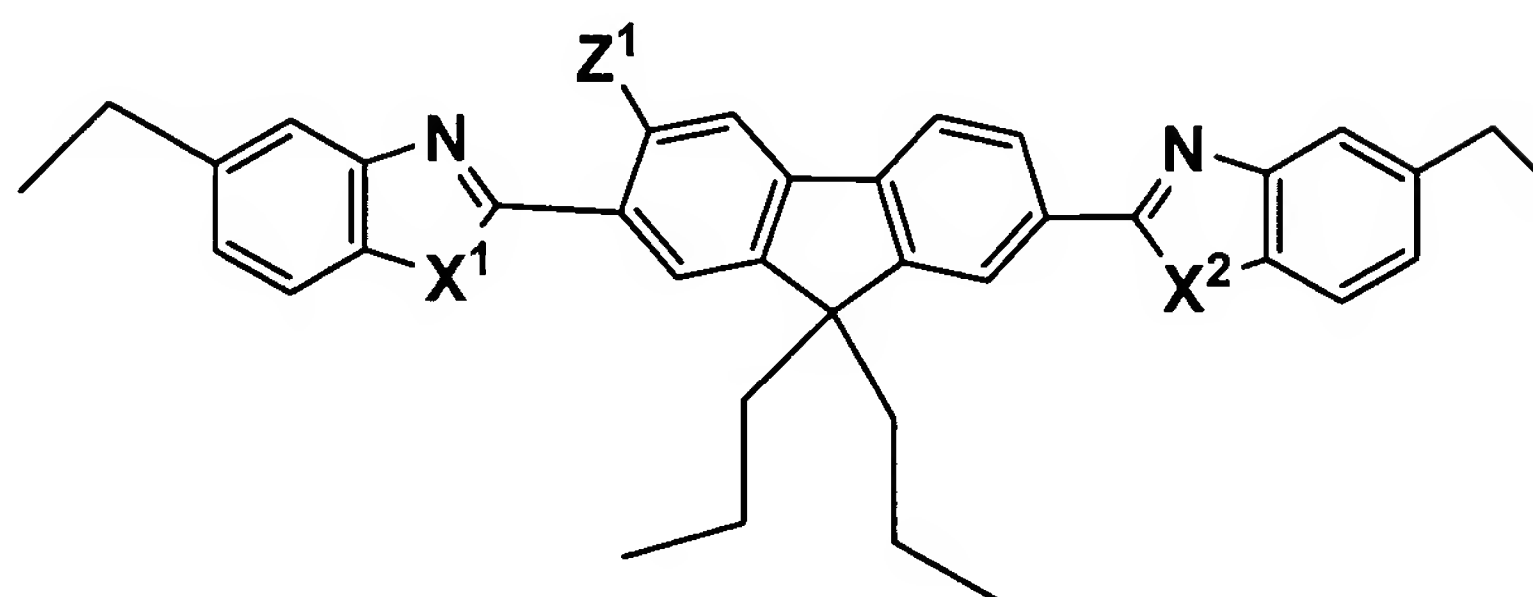
In another preferred embodiment, Y in Formula 3 is





wherein  $Z^1$  is OH, primary or secondary amine, or SH.

An example of such a compound is shown in Formula 5 below:



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Formula 5

wherein  $X^1$  and  $X^2$  are independently O, N or S, preferably O in some embodiments, and  $Z^1$  is as defined above.

It is preferred that the branched alkyls on the Y group of Formula 3 are  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkyls, or more preferably  $C_{11}$ - $C_{22}$  alkyls. The alkyls may be aliphatic or branched, substituted, e.g., with halogen, or unsubstituted.  $C_1$  to  $C_3$  aliphatic or  $C_3$  to  $C_6$  branched alkyls are preferred.

It is preferred that the compounds according to the present invention have a UV light absorbance of at least 95% in the 380-405 nm range and also an

absorbance of less than 5% in the 410-420 nm range. More preferably, the compounds absorb greater than 95% UV light in the 385-400 range, and more preferably in the 390-405 nm range.

Particularly preferred species are described in the examples.

5 Optimally, there is no absorbance in the 410-420 nm range, but less than 10% absorbance is required, less than 5% is preferred, and 1-3% is most preferred.

The UV absorbers of the present invention can be incorporated into or onto any organic glass substrate currently used for organic ophthalmic lenses, including but not limited to thermoplastic lenses. Such incorporation can be done by mixing  
10 the UV absorbers with monomers prior to polymerizing them into an organic glass containing the absorber. Alternatively, the UV absorbers may be incorporated into a coating and deposited on a polymerized organic glass.

Polycarbonate (thermoplastic) substrates, in particular the ophthalmic lenses manufactured by the Gentex Optics company, are examples of such substrates.  
15 Among other suitable substrates are the substrates obtained by the polymerization of alkyl methacrylates such as methyl (meth)acrylate and ethyl (meth)acrylate, allyl derivatives such as the allyl carbonates of linear or branched aliphatic or aromatic polyols, thio(meth)acrylics, thiourethanes, polyethoxylated aromatic (meth)acrylates such as the polyethoxylated bisphenolate dimethacrylates.

20 Recommended substrates include substrates obtained by polymerization of the allyl carbonates of polyols such as ethylene glycol bis(allyl carbonate), diethylene glycol bis(2-methyl carbonate), diethylene glycol bis(allyl carbonate), ethylene glycol bis(2-chloroallyl carbonate), triethylene glycol bis(allyl carbonate), 1,3-propanediol bis(allyl carbonate), propylene glycol bis(2-ethylallyl carbonate),  
25 1,3-butenediol bis(allyl carbonate), 1,4-butenediol bis(2-bromoallyl carbonate), dipropylene glycol bis(allyl carbonate), trimethylene glycol bis(2-ethylallyl carbonate), pentamethylene glycol bis(allyl carbonate), isopropylene bisphenol A bis(allyl carbonate).

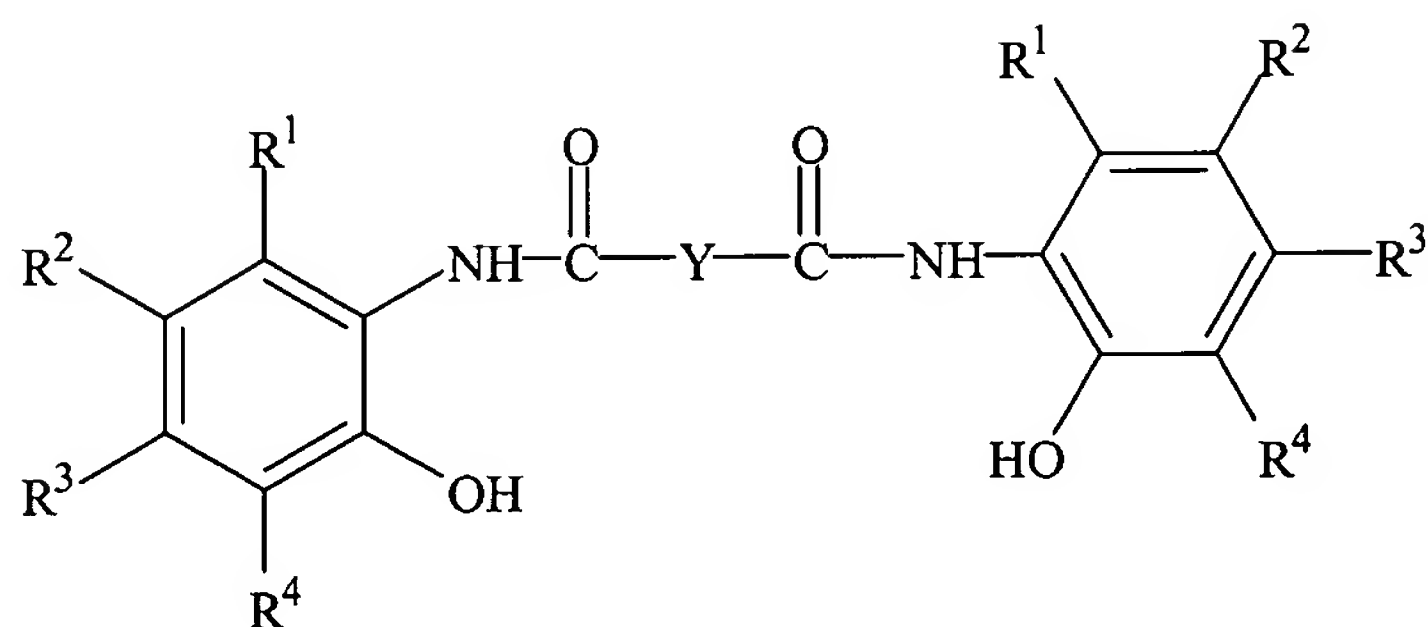
Some substrates that are particularly recommended are substrates obtained by polymerization of ethylene glycol bis(allyl carbonate), sole under the trade name CR 39® by the company PPG Industries (lens ORMA® ESSILOR).

Among other recommended substrates are substrates obtained by polymerization of thio(meth)acrylic monomers.

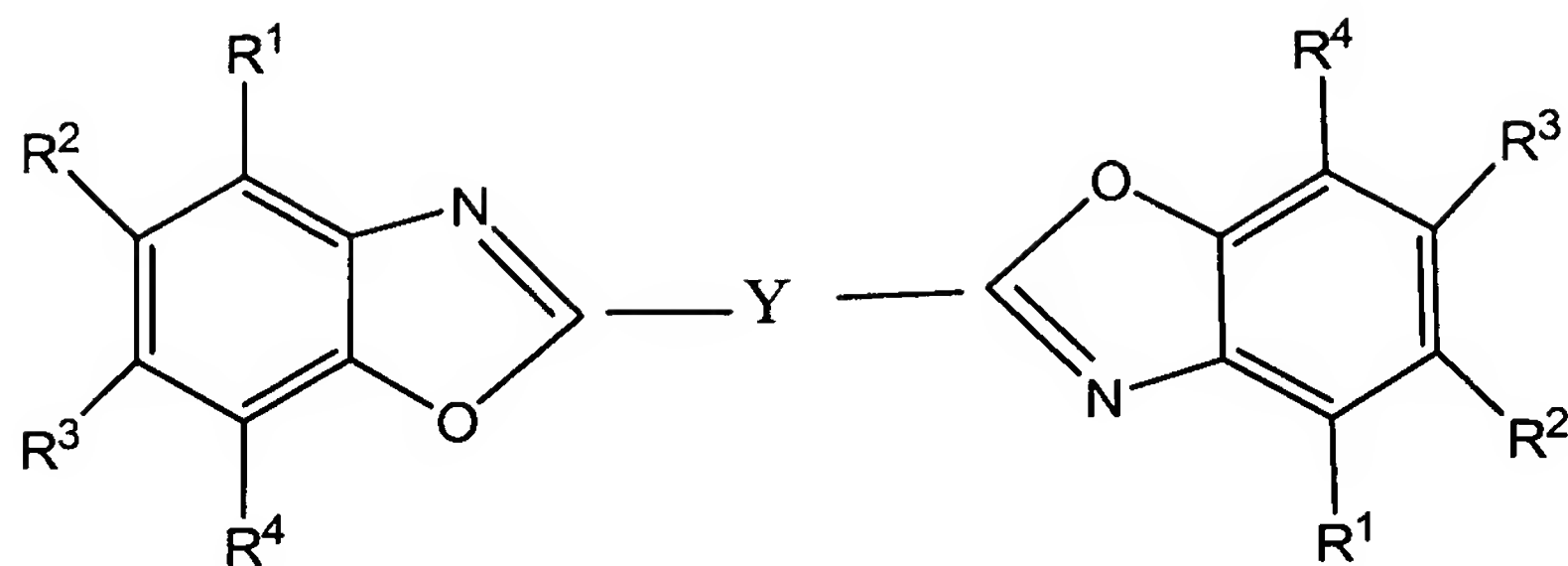
The UV absorber/plastic blend will have a UV absorbance of that will be a result of the combination of the absorbance of the UV absorber and any absorbance of the plastic.

The compositions of the present invention may have one or more chiral centers and may have enantiomers and diastereoisomers that are contemplated to be within the scope of the present invention.

In a preferred embodiment, the compounds of the invention are prepared by forming an intermediate compound of Formula 6:



and reacting the formula under suitable conditions and with suitable reagents to form a compound of the formula:



Formula 7

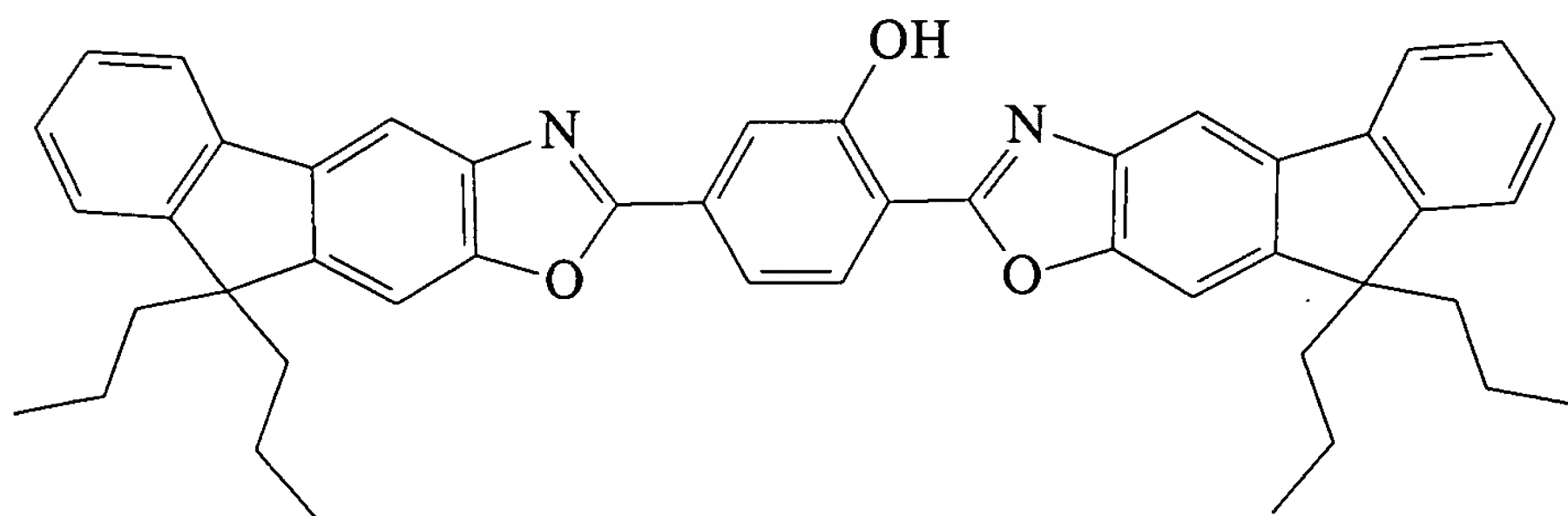
wherein Y and R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>4</sup> are defined above.

Preferred embodiments of the invention are discussed in detail in the  
 5 Examples below.

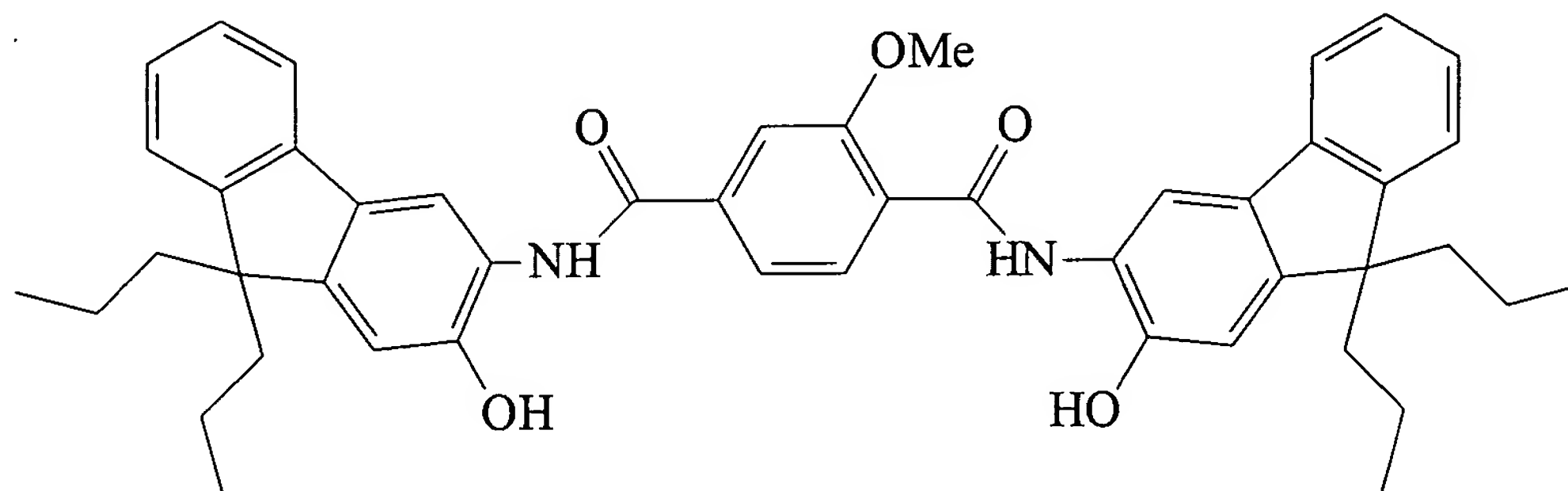
### **PREPARATION OF PREFERRED UV ABSORBENT COMPOUNDS**

#### **Example 1**

Preparation of 1,4-Bis(9,9-dipropyl -9H-fluoreno[3,2-d]oxazol-2-yl)-2-  
 10 hydroxyphenyl



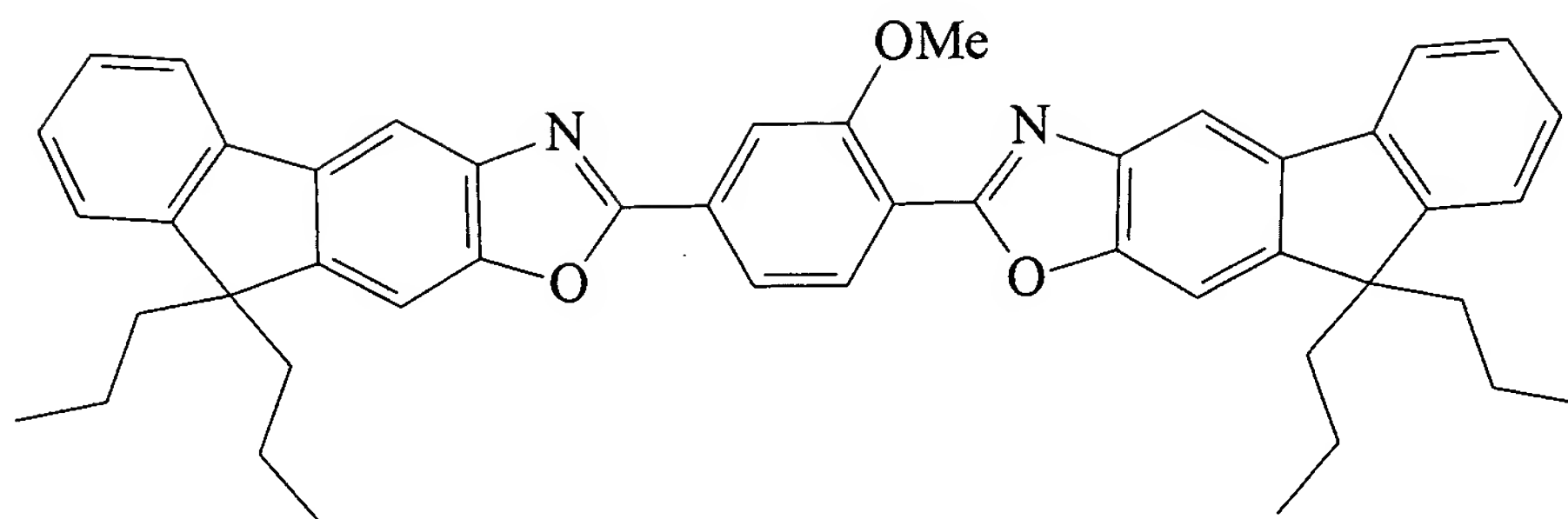
Step 1. Preparation of 2-Methoxy-N,N'-Bis(2-hydroxy-9,9-dipropyl-2-methoxyfluoren-3-yl)-1,4-benzenedicarboxamide



5 A mixture of methoxyterephthalic acid (1.50g, 7.65 mmol), thionyl chloride (1.23 mL, 2.00g, 16.8 mmol) and N-methylpyrrolidine (1.0 mL) in tetrahydrofuran (50.0 mL) was heated under reflux for 5 hours to form methoxyterephthaloyl chloride in-situ. The formed methoxyterephthaloyl chloride solution was cooled and added drop-wise to a solution of 3-amino-9,9-dipropyl-2-hydroxyfluorene (5.00  
10 g, 16.8 mmol), pyridine (2.65 g, 33.6 mmol) and tetrahydrofuran (150 mL) and stirred under nitrogen at room temperature for 18 hours. The resulting mixture was treated with concentrated hydrochloric acid (10.0 mL) and stirred for 15 min. The crude product was collected, washed with water and then slurried with methanol (75.0 mL), stirred for 30 min. and filtered. The collected solid was slurried for 30  
15 min. with a mixture of methanol (100 mL) and 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate (50.0 mL). The filtered solid was slurried once more, for a further 30 min. with methanol (100 mL), collected, washed with methanol and dried to yield 2-methoxy-N,N'-bis(2-hydroxy-9,9-dipropyl-2-methoxyfluoren-3-yl)-1,4-benzenedicarboxamide (4.01g, Yield 69%).

20 Analytical Results were as follows: Melting point, 262-266<sup>0</sup>C.

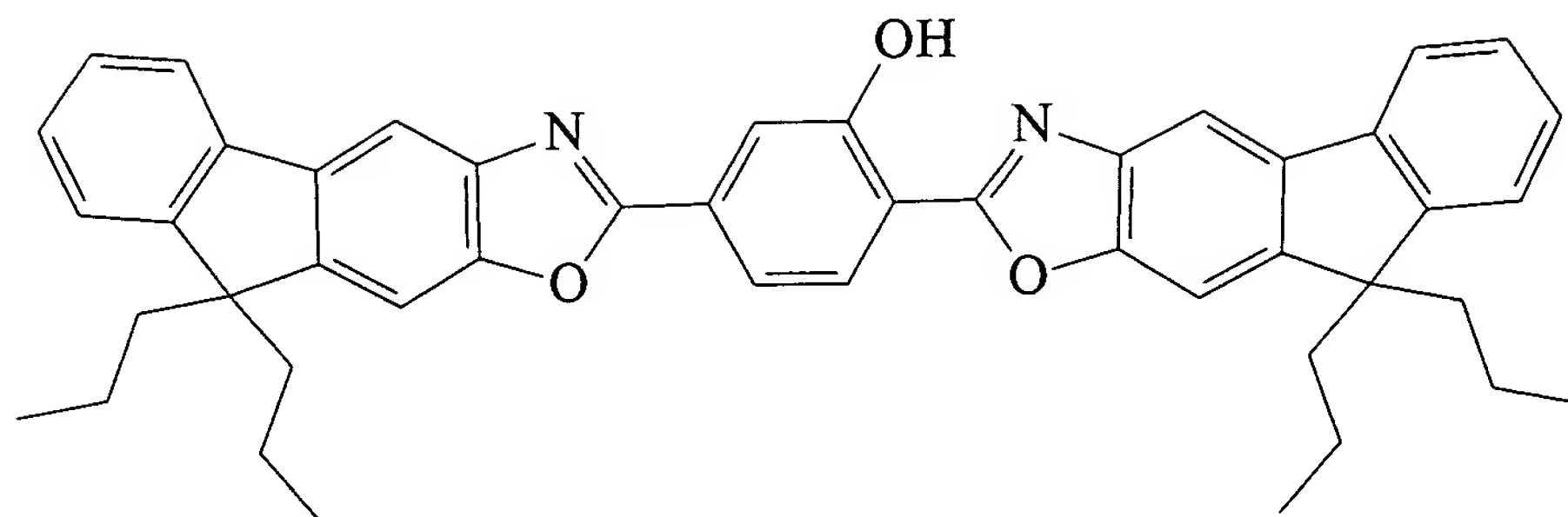
Step 2. Preparation of 1,4-Bis(9,9-dipropyl-9H-fluoreno[3,2-d]oxazol-2-yl)-2-methoxyphenyl.



A magnetically stirred mixture of 2-methoxy-N,N'-bis(2-hydroxy-9,9-  
 5 dipropyl-2-methoxyfluoren-3-yl)-1,4-benzenedicarboxamide (3.75 g, 4.97 mmol),  
 powdered boric acid (0.1g), and diethylene glycol dibutyl ether (60.0 mL) under  
 nitrogen was heated to reflux for 45 min. with removal of water. The resulting  
 mixture was then concentrated with removal of solvent (40.0 mL), allowed to cool  
 to below 60°C, poured into hexane (120 mL) and stored for 18 hours at -20°C. The  
 10 mixture was filtered and dried to yield crude product (2.96g, yield 85%).  
 Purification by extraction from neutral alumina (3 cm<sup>3</sup>) with heptane on an Ace-  
 Kauffman column yielded 1,4-bis(9,9-dipropyl-9H-fluoreno[3,2-d]oxazol-2-yl)-2-  
 methoxyphenyl as yellow needles (2.10g; yield 59%).

Analytical Results were as follows: Melting point 210-213°C.

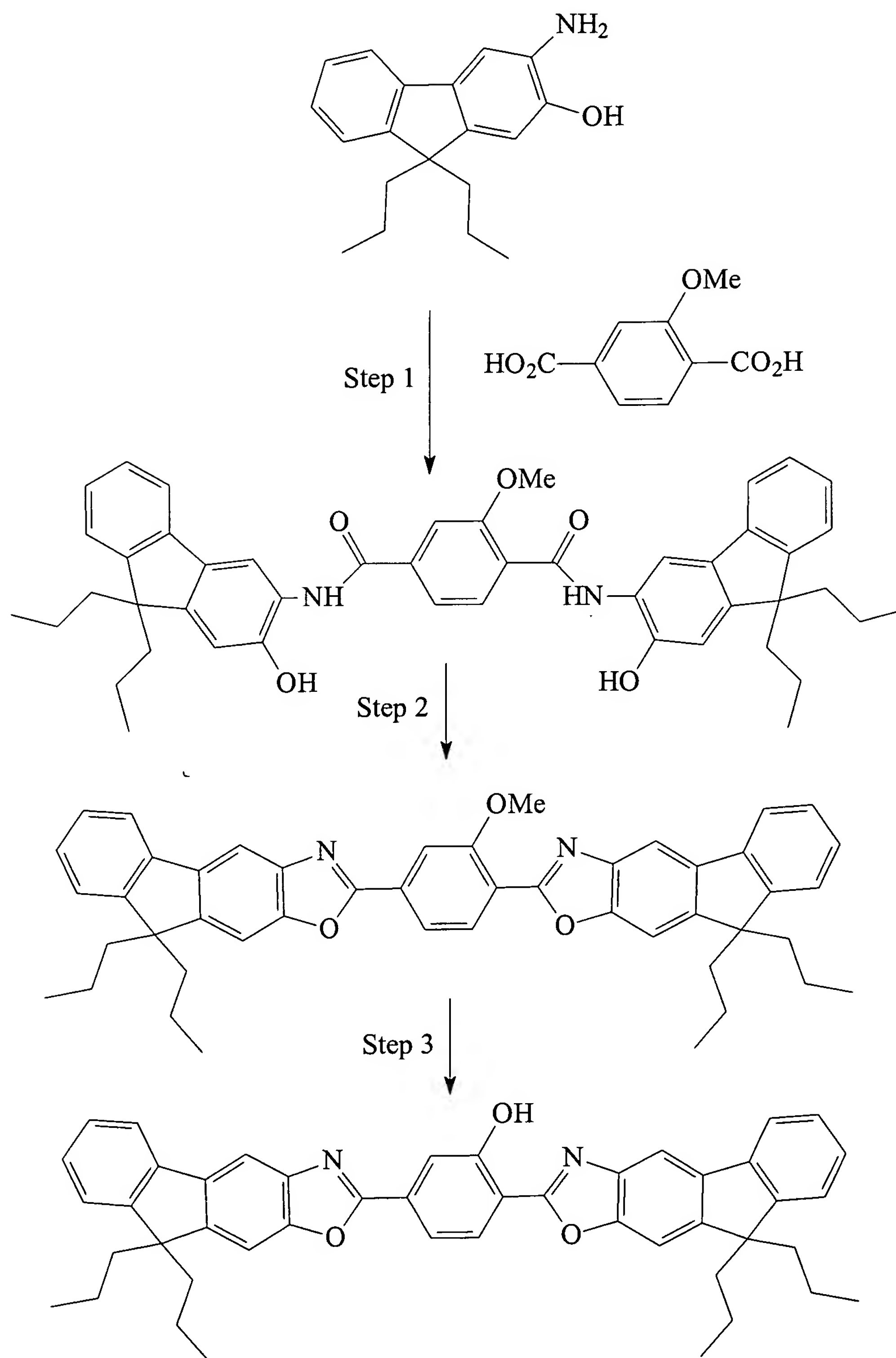
15 Step 3. Preparation of 1,4-Bis(9,9-dipropyl -9H-fluoreno[3,2-d]oxazol-2-  
 yl)-2-hydroxyphenyl.



A mixture 1,4-bis(9,9-dipropyl-9H-fluoreno[3,2-d]oxazol-2-yl)-2-methoxyphenyl (1.94 g, 2.70 mmol), anhydrous lithium iodide (0.63 g, 4.72 mmol) and 2,4,6-collidine (30.0 mL) stirred under nitrogen, was heated under reflux for 4  
 5 hours. The resulting mixture was poured into water (150 mL), treated with hydrochloric acid (20.0 mL), stirred for 15 min. and filtered. The collected solid crude product was added to 5% sodium bicarbonate (200 mL), stirred, filtered washed with water and dried under vacuum to obtain crude 1,4-bis(9,9-dipropyl-9H-fluoreno[3,2-d]oxazol-2-yl)-2-hydroxyphenyl. Purification by extraction from  
 10 neutral alumina (2 cm<sup>3</sup>) on an Ace-Kauffman column, with toluene (60.0 mL) overnight, concentration of the extract, suspension of the residue in hot heptane, then cooling gave the product as yellow solid, 1.28 g (67%). Further purification by way of soxhlet extraction using ethyl acetate afforded 1,4-bis(9,9-dipropyl-9H-fluoreno[3,2-d]oxazol-2-yl)-2-hydroxyphenyl as a yellow solid (1.15g yield 60%).

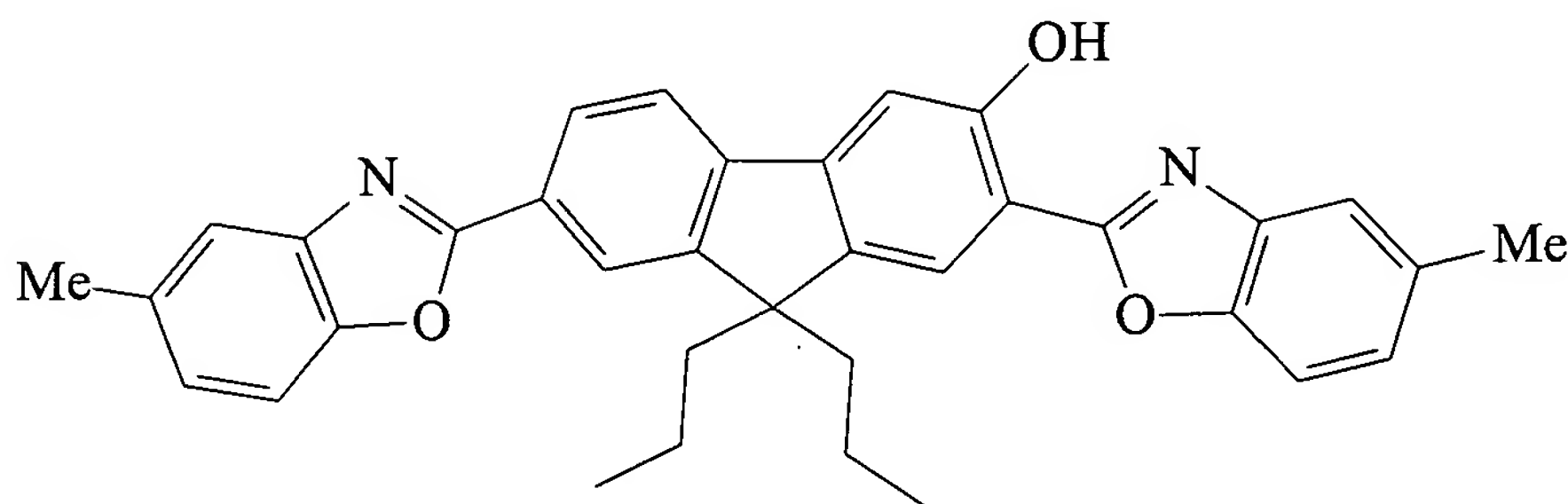
15 Analytical Results were as follows: M.pt. 330-331.5°.



**Reaction Scheme****Example 1**

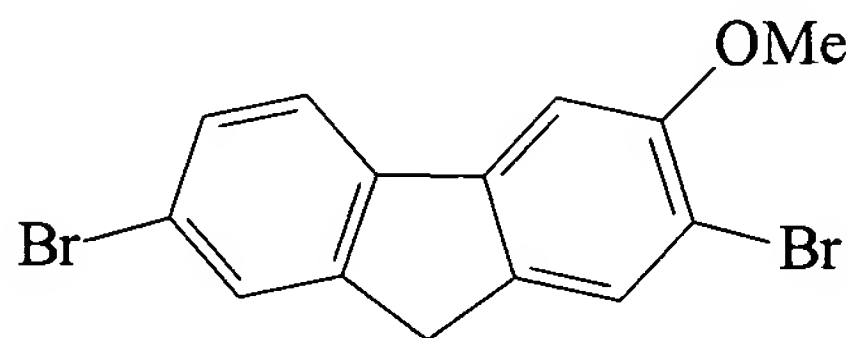
## Example 2

### Preparation of 2,7-Bis(5-methylbenzoxazol-2-yl)-9,9-dipropyl-3-hydroxyfluorene



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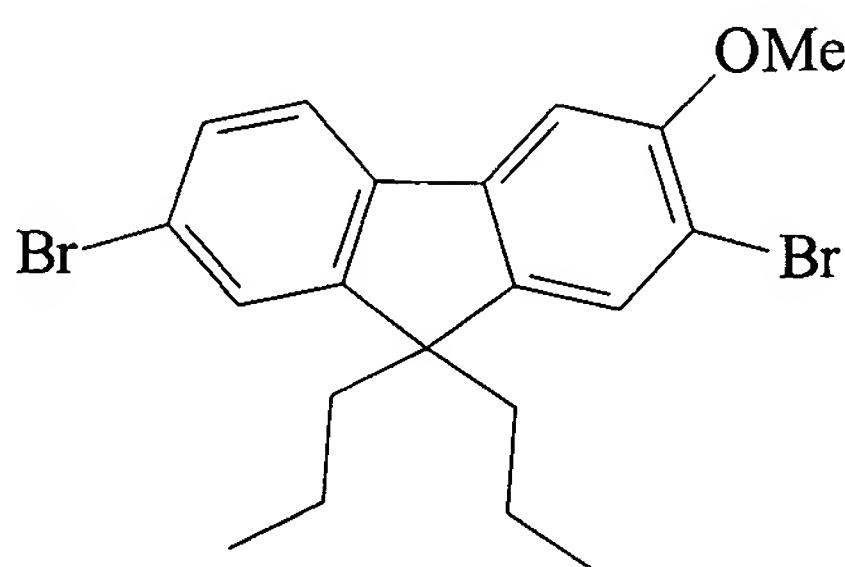
Step 1. Preparation of 2,7-Dibromo-3-methoxyfluorene.



A stirred solution 3-methoxyfluorene (66.3g, 0.34 mol) and dichloromethane  
 10 (650 mL) was treated drop-wise with a portion of a solution of bromine (34.3 mL,  
 106 g, 0.667 mol) and dichloromethane (34.3 mL) at room temperature to initiate a  
 reaction. The reaction was then cooled to  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the reminder of the bromine-  
 dichloromethane solution added over 2 hours. The resulting slurry was stirred for a  
 further 30 min. then diluted with methanol (1300 mL) and stored under refrigeration  
 15 for 3 days. The product was collected, washed with methanol (300 mL) and dried  
 under vacuum to yield crude product (89 g) as an off white solid, m.pt.  $169-172^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
 Purification by recrystallization (1-butanol) afforded 2,7-dibromo-3-  
 methoxyfluorene (86.4g, yield 71%).

Analytical Results were as follows: M.pt. 171.5-172.5<sup>0</sup>C. Analytical Calculation: C, 47.50; H, 2.85; Br, 45.14%. Found: C, 47.75; H, 2.65; Br, 47.00%. <sup>1</sup>Hnmr (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  = 3.78 (2H, sl br s, H9), 4.00 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>O), 7.49 (1H, dd, J<sub>5,6</sub> = 8.1 Hz, J<sub>6,8</sub> = 1.7 Hz, H6), 7.58 (1H, dd, J<sub>5,8</sub> = 0.5 Hz, H5), 7.64 (1H, dd, J<sub>8,9</sub> = 0.8 Hz, H8), 7.67 (1H, sl br d, J<sub>1,9</sub> = 0.9 Hz, H1).

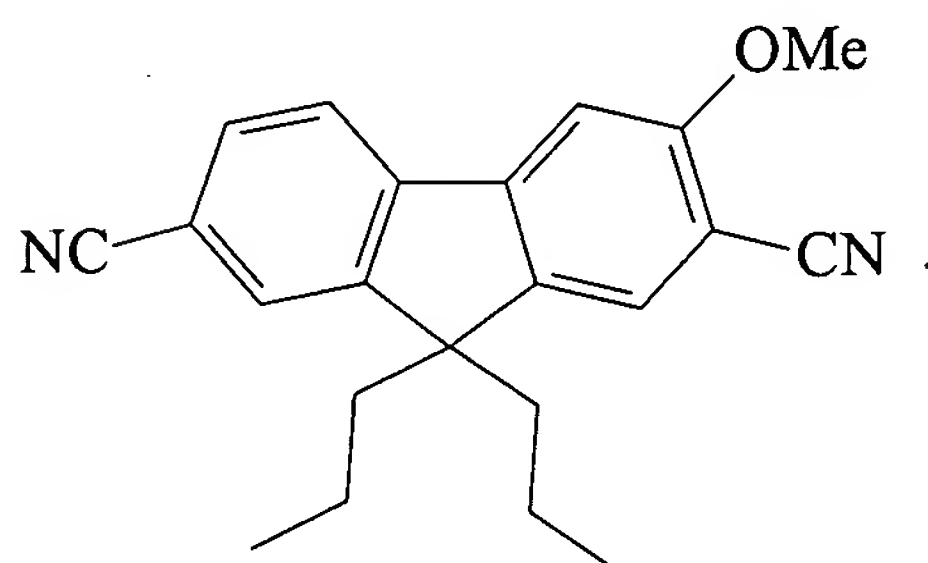
## Step 2. Preparation of 2,7-Dibromo-9,9-dipropyl-3-methoxyfluorene



To a stirred mixture of 2,7-dibromo-3-methoxyfluorene (87.7 g, 0.244 mol), potassium t-butoxide (28 g, 0.25 mol) and dry methyl sulfoxide (500 mL) was added 1-bromopropane (22.6 mL, 0.25 mol) at such a rate as to keep the reaction exotherm temperature below 45<sup>0</sup>C. A further quantity of potassium t-butoxide (39.0g; 0.35 mol) and 1-bromopropane (31.6 mL; 0.35 mol) were added. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour and treated with 50% methanol/water (500 mL). The purple color was discharged by addition of 6.0M hydrochloric acid (2.0 mL) and the mixture cooled at 0<sup>0</sup>C for 1 hour. The crude product was collected and washed with 50% methanol/water (250 mL) and dried to yield crude product (106 g). Purification by extraction from neutral alumina (5cm<sup>3</sup>) with hexane on an Ace-Kauffman column with hexane afforded 2,7-dibromo-9,9-dipropyl-3-methoxyfluorene (95g; m.pt. 127-131.5<sup>0</sup>C). Further purification by recrystallization (2-propanol) gave pure product (84g, yield 78%).

Analytical Results were as follows: M. pt, 130.5-133.5<sup>0</sup>C.

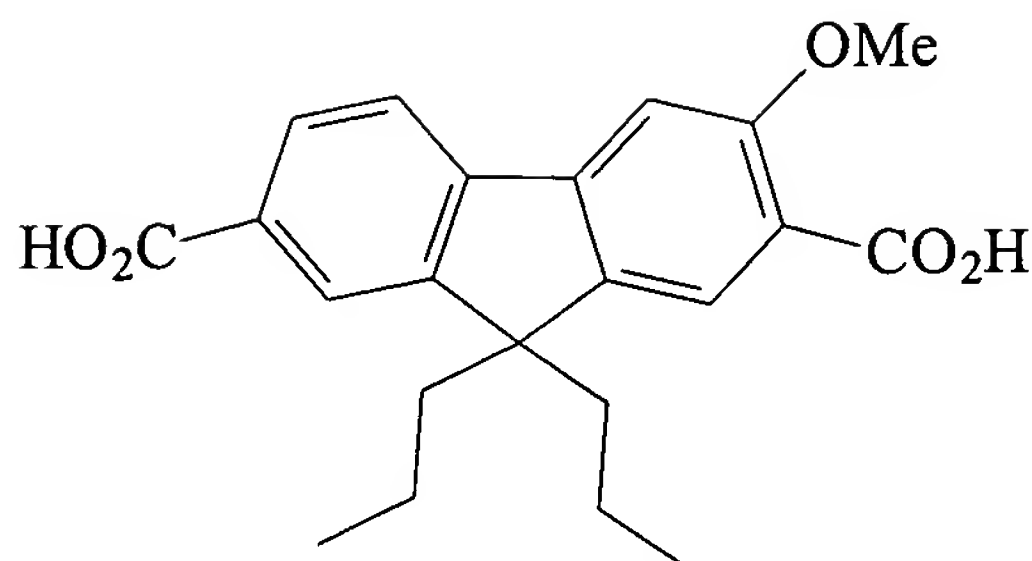
## Step 3. Preparation of 2,7-Dicyano-9,9-dipropyl-3-methoxyfluorene



A mixture of 2,7-dibromo-9,9-dipropyl-3-methoxyfluorene (83 g, 0.19 mol),  
5 and copper(I) cyanide (50 g, 0.56 mol) in anhydrous dimethylformamide (70.0 mL)  
was stirred under reflux and argon for 18 hours. The reaction was allowed to cool  
to 90<sup>0</sup>C and treated with a solution of potassium cyanide (100g) in water (350 mL).  
The resulting mixture was stirred rapidly for a further 4.5 hours. The granular  
product was collected by filtration, crushed, washed with water and dried. The tan  
10 colored solid was extracted from a soxhlet with methylcyclohexane. Cooling and  
seeding of the methylcyclohexane extract afforded 2,7-dicyano-9,9-dipropyl-3-  
methoxyfluorene upon filtration (62.6 g; yield 99%).

Analytical Results were as follows: Melting point <sup>0</sup>C 163-167<sup>0</sup>C. Analytical  
Calculation: C, 79.97; H, 6.71; N, 8.48. Found: C, 80.33; H, 6.58; N, 8.51%.

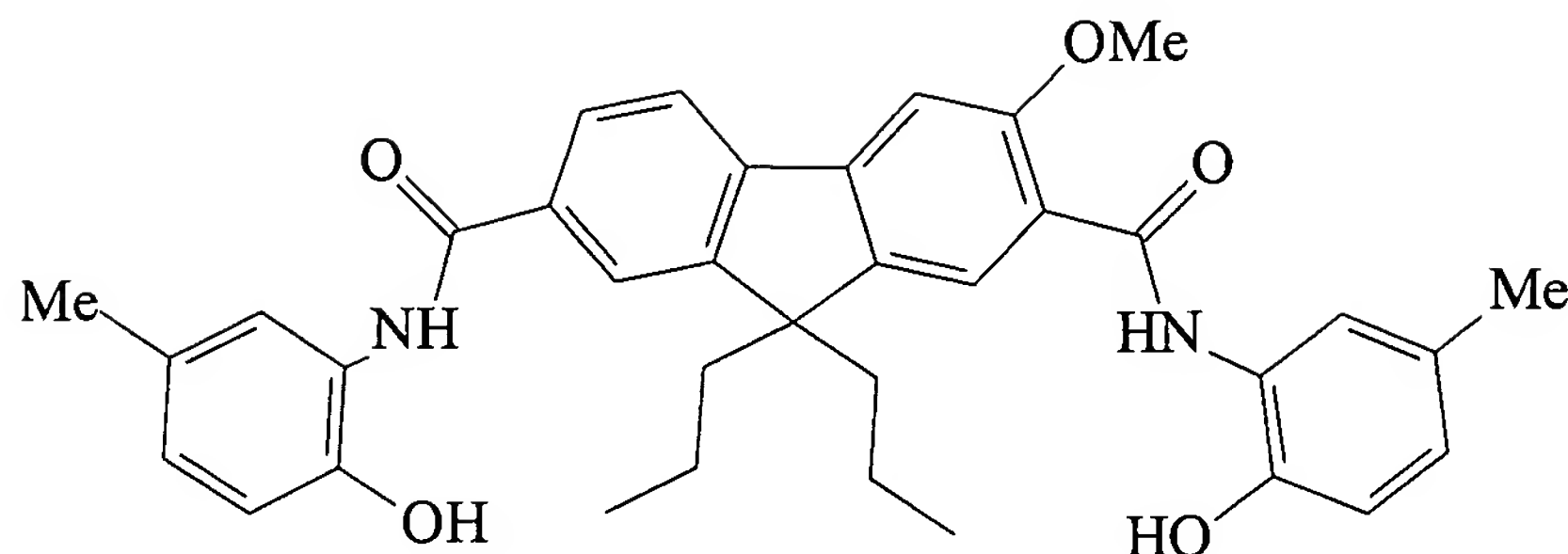
15 Step 4. Preparation of 9,9-Dipropyl-3-methoxyfluorene-2,7-dicarboxylic  
Acid



To a stirred solution of potassium hydroxide (61 g, 0.95 mol, 87% purity) in  
 5 water (1400 mL) was added 2,7-dicyano-9,9-dipropyl-3-methoxyfluorene (62.6 g,  
 0.19 mol) and 1-propanol (350 mL). The mixture was heated under reflux for 70 h  
 and then allowed to cool to room temperature. The mixture was treated with 6.0M  
 HCl (180 mL), stirred for 1 h and the resulting solid collected, washed with water  
 10 and dried to afford 9,9-dipropyl-3-methoxyfluorene-2,7-dicarboxylic acid (66.5 g;  
 yield 95%).

Analytical Results were as follows: Melting point 282-285<sup>0</sup>C dec.  
 Analytical Calculation: C, 71.72; H, 6.57; N, 0.00%. Found: C, 70.81; H, 6.42; N,  
 0.19%. FTIR (KBr): 3300 br (OH), 3060 br sh, 2930 s, 2875 (Me), 2640 br, 2540  
 br, 1720 s & 1675 vs (C=O), 1605 (C=C), 1578, 1430 s, 1270 s, 1222 s, 1210 s,  
 15 1170 (Ar-O), 1026 (Me-O), 910 w, 840 w, 780 w, 725 w. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (60 MHz, 10%  
 in pyridine-d<sub>5</sub>): 0.75 (10H, br s, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.1 (4H, br s, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.05  
 (3H, s, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 7.87 (1H, d, J<sub>1-4</sub> = 2 Hz, H<sub>4</sub>), 8.15 (1H, d, J<sub>5=6</sub> = 8 Hz, H<sub>5</sub>), 8.51  
 (1H, dd, J<sub>6-8</sub> = 3 Hz, H<sub>6</sub>), 8.70 (2H, br s, H<sub>1</sub>, H<sub>8</sub>), 14.29 (2H, s, COOH).

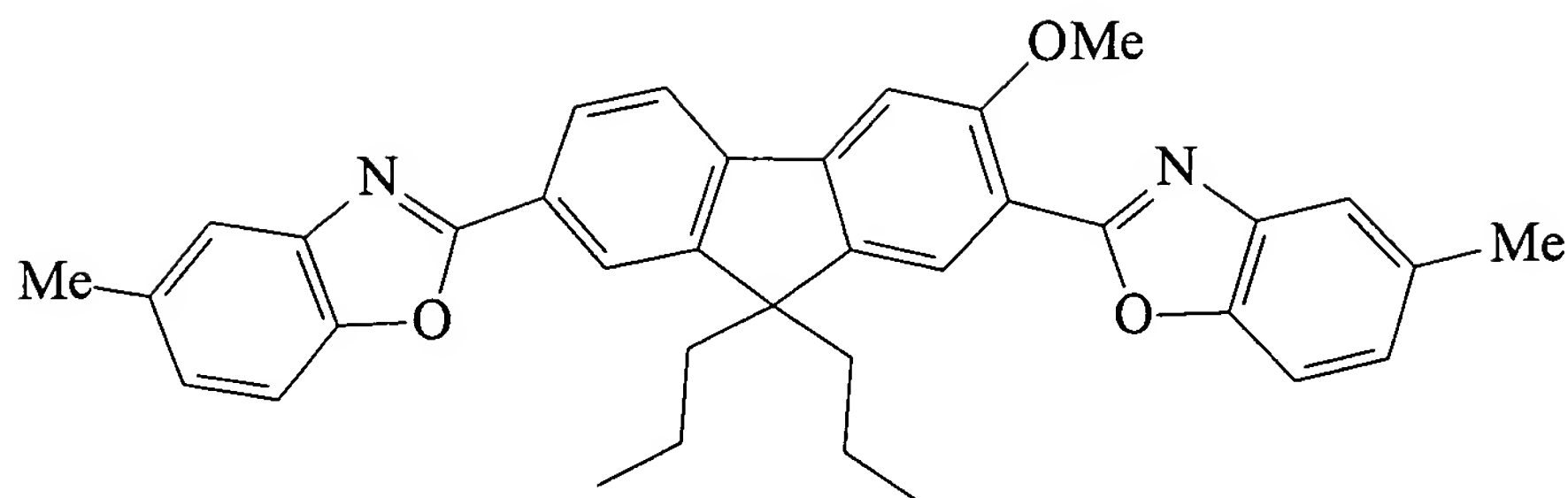
Step 5. Preparation of N,N'-Bis(2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-9,9-dipropyl-3-  
 20 methoxyfluorene-2,7-dicarboxamide



A solution of 9,9-dipropyl-3-methoxyfluorene-2,7-dicarboxylic acid (43 g, 0.117 mol), thionyl chloride (30.0 mL, 48.9 g, 0.41 mol), p-dioxane (430 mL) and  
 5 N-methylpyrrolidinone (2.0 mL), under argon, was stirred and heated under reflux for 3 h. Concentration of the reaction mixture by distillation of p-dioxane (50.0 mL) precipitated the diacid dichloride intermediate. The dark diacid dichloride solution, over a period of 20 min., was added to a cooled (0°C) stirred solution of 2-amino-4-methylphenol (30.8 g, 0.25 mol), anhydrous piperidine (21.0 mL) and p-  
 10 dioxane (200 mL) under argon. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h then treated with water (50.0 mL) to dissolve the pyridinium chloride. The mixture was then added to 1.8 L of water, with stirring, to form the crude product as a granular solid, which was collected, washed with 50% methanol/water (500 mL), and dried to afford N,N'-bis(2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-  
 15 9,9-dipropyl-3-methoxyfluorene-2,7-dicarboxamide (77.2 g).

Analytical Results were as follows: M.pt. 150-170°C dec.

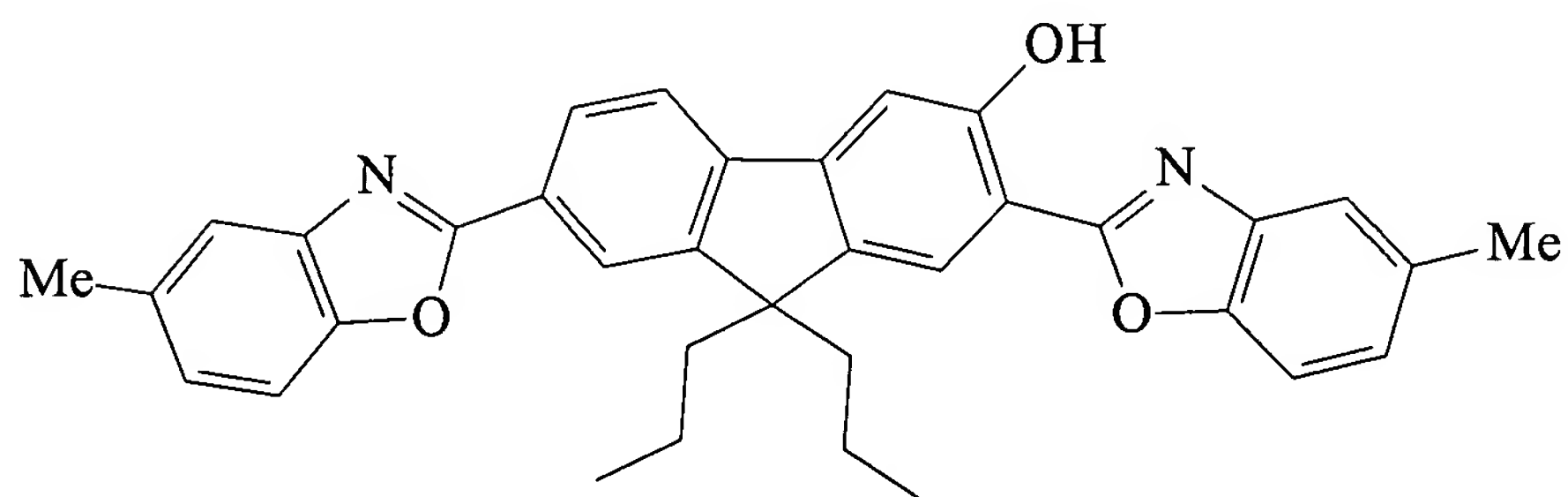
Step 6. Preparation of 2,7-Bis(5-methylbenzoxazol-2-yl)-9,9-dipropyl-3-methoxyfluorene.



A mixture N,N'-bis(2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-9,9-dipropyl-3-methoxyfluorene-2,7-dicarboxamide (76.7 g, 0.133 mol), powdered boric acid (1.8 g) and (750 mL) stirred under argon was slowly heated to reflux allowing water to  
 5 be distilled. After cooling overnight the resulting mixture was further distilled to remove diethylene glycol dibutyl ether (600 mL). The residual mixture was added to methanol (500 mL) causing precipitation of crude product. The mixture was diluted with water (100 mL) and cooled to  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 18 h. The mixture was filtered and the solid washed with methanol to afford crude product (51.4g; m.pt. 205-  
 10  $230^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). Purification by soxhlet extraction with hexane yielded 2,7-Bis(5-methylbenzoxazol-2-yl)-9,9-dipropyl-3-methoxyfluorene (34.6 g; yield 48%).

Analytical Results were as follows: M.pt.  $240-248^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Step 7. Preparation of 2,7-Bis(5-methylbenzoxazol-2-yl)-9,9-dipropyl-3-  
 15 hydroxyfluorene



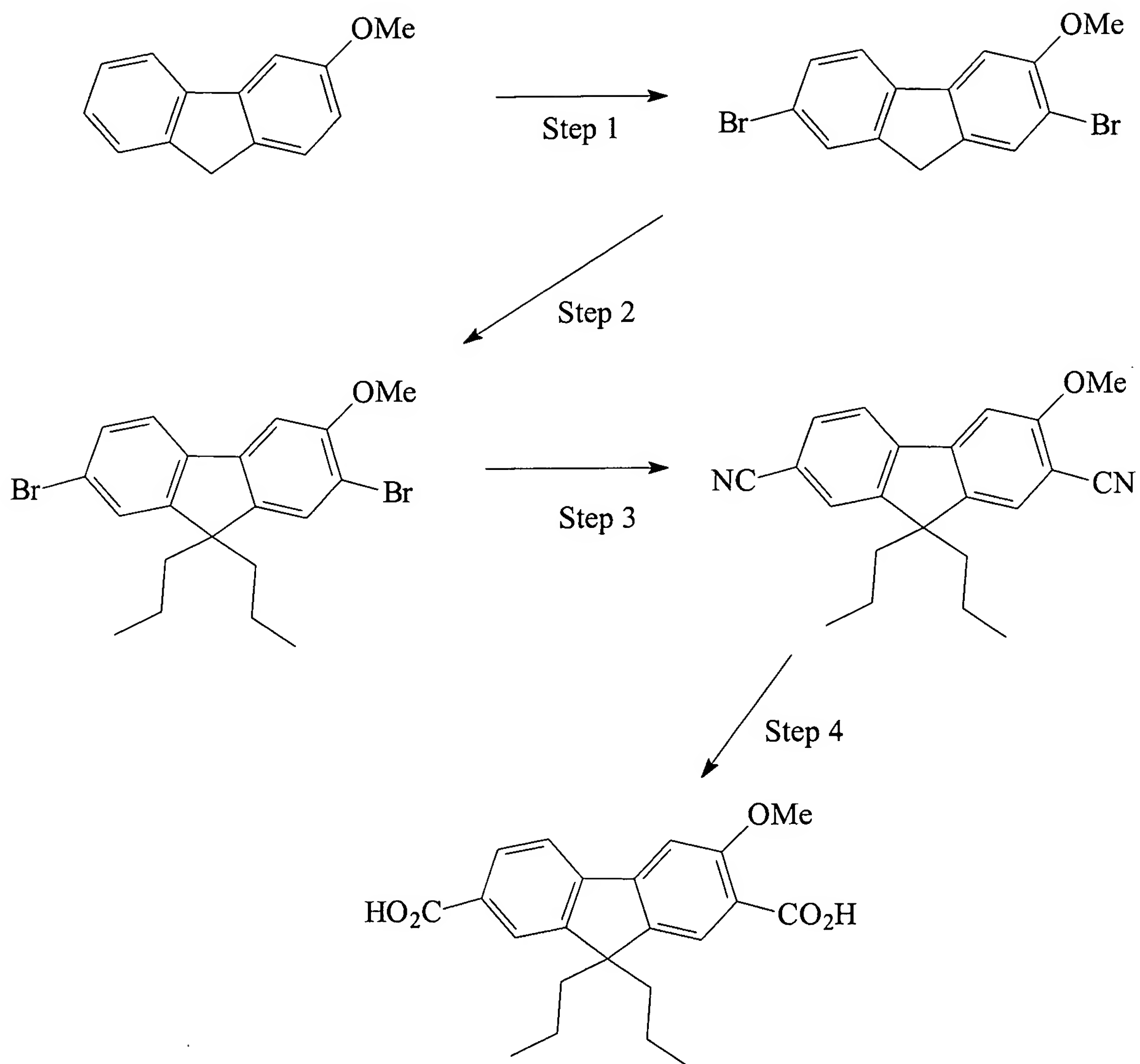


A mixture of a solution of 2,7-bis(5-methylbenzoxazol-2-yl)-9,9-dipropyl-3-methoxyfluorene] (34.6 g, 0.0638 mol) and 2,4,6-collidine (250 mL) that was prepared under argon by stirring and heating to 95°C. To this solution, dry lithium iodide (14.9 grams, 0.111 mol) was added and the resulting mixture was heated to reflux for 30 minutes and then allowed to cool to room temperature. The reaction was quenched with a mixture of concentrated HCl (167 mL), water (300 mL) and ice (500 g). The product was collected and washed with a minimum of water and methanol to afford upon drying crude product (40 g). Purification by extraction from of acidic alumina (3 cm<sup>3</sup>) on Ace-Kauffman column with methylcyclohexane gave 2,7-bis(5-methylbenzoxazol-2-yl)-9,9-dipropyl-3-hydroxyfluorene (24.93 g, yield 74%).

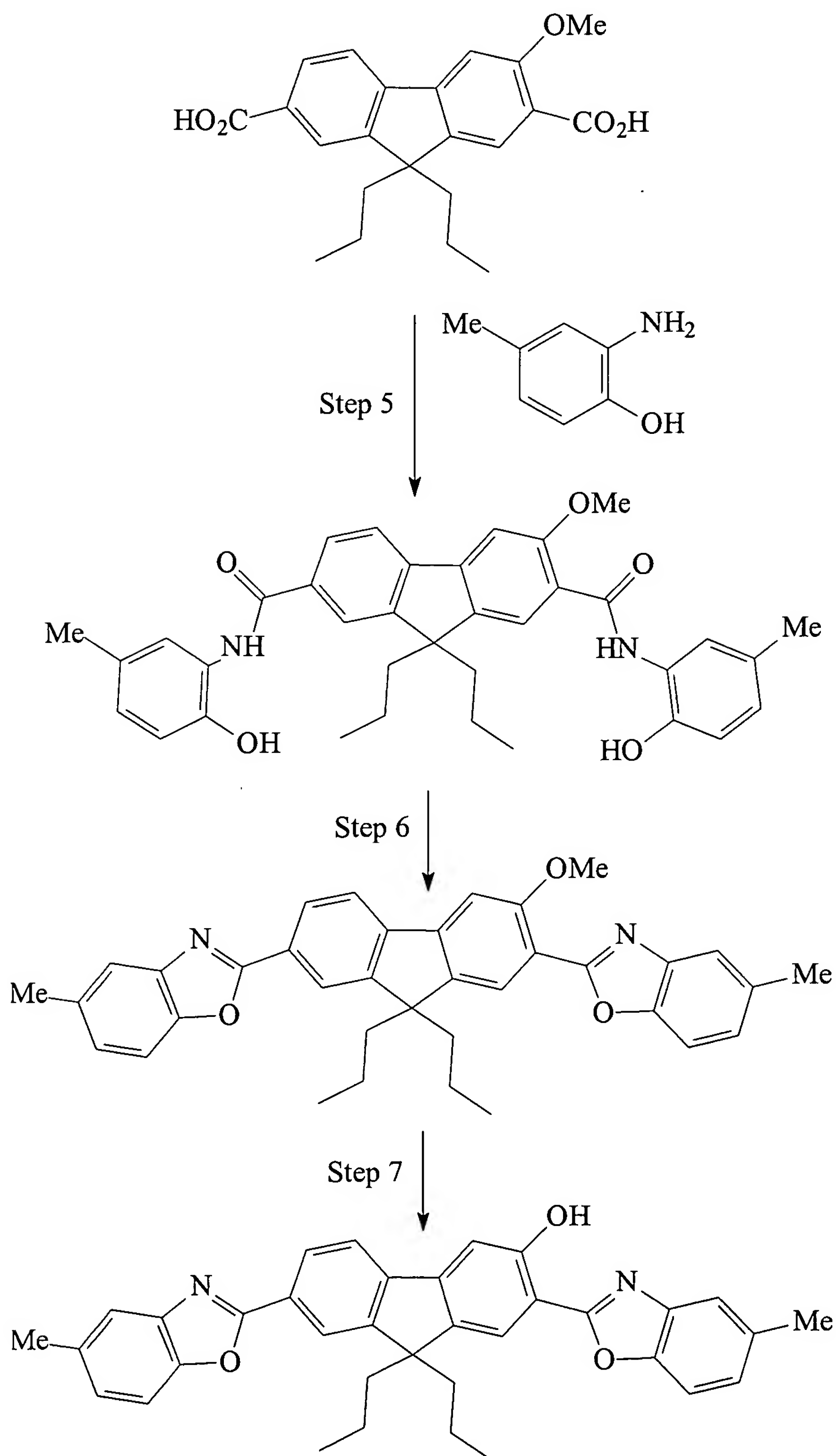
Analytical Results were as follows: M.pt. 291-293°C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.71 (10H, br s, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.1 (4H, br s, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.5 (6H, br s, ArCH<sub>3</sub>), 7.17-8.28 (11H, m, ArH). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 14.80 (CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 17.69 (CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 21.97 (CH<sub>3</sub>Ar), 43.24 (CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 55.61 (ArCAr) and 109.12-163.90 (aromatic C).

## Reaction Scheme

## Example 2



Reaction scheme for Example 2 (continued from step 4 *supra*):



## **PREPARATION AND TESTING OF OPTICAL OBJECTS**

### **Example 3**

#### **Preparation of Optical Objects According to Invention**

5           Two 1.65 mm polycarbonate test articles (UV400 #1 and UV400 #2) comprising polycarbonate blended with an absorber of the invention were prepared. More specifically polymer blend containing FCR2407 polycarbonate (commercially available from Bayer) and the UV absorber 2,7-Bis(5-methylbenzoxazol-2-yl)-9,9-dipropyl-3-hydroxyfluorene (prepared in as set forth in Example 2) was prepared by  
10       admixing the polycarbonate and the UV absorber in a concentration of 0.22% (w/w). Optical flats were prepared by charging an injection molding apparatus with the polymer blend.

### **Example 4**

#### **Comparative Tests of Optical Articles**

15           The UV400 #1 and UV400 #2 articles exhibited an integrated absorbance of >99.9% between 370-400nm (99.9% at 400nm), with a yellow index of 2.7-2.8. These values compared to two control Essilor Tan lens (#1 and #2),. The Essilor Tan lenses are a UV380 product, which as a 1.8mm flat gave 90-92% absorbance with a yellow index of 2.6-2.8. Generally, a yellow index of 2.6 to 2.8 is an  
20       acceptable minimum for commercial products..

Results of the comparison of the articles according to the invention with TAN #1 and TAN #2 are summarized in Tables 1-3 below, and the corresponding figures.

Table 1

Sample	Photopic %					Scotopic %				
	Pre	60h	120h	180h	240h	Pre	60h	120h	180h	240h
TAN #1	91.7	91.5	92.0	91.2	90.9	90.9	90.8	91.3	90.5	90.1
TAN #2	92.7	91.3	92.4	92.2	92.4	92.1	90.7	91.7	91.5	91.6
UV400 #1	87.3	88.5	87.4	87.4	87.4	86.5	87.2	85.9	85.7	85.5
UV400 #2	87.8	88.6	88.1	87.8	88.3	87.1	87.4	86.7	86.2	86.4

FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 are graphs depicting the data shown in Table 1.

5

Table 2

Sample	Integrated UV Transmission <sup>1</sup>					Yellowness Index				
	Pre	60h	120h	180h	240h	Pre	60h	120h	180h	240h
TAN #1	8.59	9.76	9.65	9.82	9.75	2.84	2.84	2.77	2.91	3.34
TAN #2	10.23	10.76	10.85	11.00	11.30	2.69	2.75	2.77	2.93	3.03
UV400 #1	0.06	0.27	1.34	2.75	4.28	2.85	2.85	6.12	6.84	7.70
UV400 #2	0.06	0.30	1.30	2.80	4.44	2.62	2.65	6.02	6.80	7.64

FIG. 3 and FIG. 4 are graphs depicting the data shown in Table 2.

**Table 3**

Sample	Transmission at 380nm					Transmission at 400nm				
	Pre	60h	120h	180h	240h	Pre	60h	120h	180h	240h
<b>TAN #1</b>	0.010	0.016	0.015	0.017	0.019	18.70	20.80	20.60	20.90	20.7
<b>TAN #2</b>	0.023	0.025	0.025	0.028	0.035	21.50	22.50	22.60	22.80	19.9
<b>UV400 #1</b>	0.020	0.018	0.007	0.009	0.008	0.04	0.27	1.85	4.28	7.15
<b>UV400 #2</b>	0.017	0.017	0.009	0.007	0.008	0.04	0.30	1.78	4.37	7.43

FIG. 5 and FIG. 6 are graphs depicting the data shown in Table 3.

5           The data in Table 4 show the advantages of FCR2407 polycarbonate commercially available from Bayer doped with 2,7-Bis(5-methylbenzoxazol-2-yl)-9,9-dipropyl-3-hydroxyfluorene of the present invention (UV400 #1) compared to the undoped commercially available polycarbonate, with regard to UV blocking in the 370-400nm region.

10

**Table 4****Integrated Transmission (370-400nm)**

	Concentrated g/Kg	Integrated Transmission 370-400nm (%)
UV400 #1	0.22	0.023
FCR2407	-	31.924

15           Data in Table 5 show how UV400 #1 compares with a commercially available heavily doped UV blocking polycarbonate (OQ4620) (commercially available from General Electric) with regard to transmission at 400nm and the yellow index.

**Table 5**  
**Yellow Index**

	Concentrated g/Kg	Transmission at 400nm (%)	Yellow Index
UV400 #1	0.22	0.024	2.58
OQ4620	-	0.000	8.29
FCR2407	-	58.7	0.27

5

### Example 5

#### Comparative Extinction Coefficient Studies

Comparative extinction coefficient studies were conducted to determine the extinction coefficient of UV absorbers made according to the invention with SEESORB 701 (2-(2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-2H-benzotriazole) and SEESORB 102 (2-hydroxy-4-octyloxybenzophenone) which are commercially available UV absorbers sold by, for example, Shipro Kasei Kaisha. These compounds are well known to those of skill. The optical density measurements of 1,4-Bis(9,9-dipropyl - 9H-fluoreno[3,2-d]oxazol-2-yl)-2-hydroxyphenyl, 2,7-Bis(5-methylbenzoxazol-2-yl)-9,9-dipropyl-3-hydroxyfluorene, SEESORB 702, and SEESORB 102 was taken in solution on a common UV/Vis spectrophotometer. Extinction coefficients are a common measure of absorbers and dyes to indicate their strength at a chosen wavelength. In the context of measuring the benefits of the invention, extinction coefficients determine the prominent and relevant absorbance maxima in the UV region. The table shows the claimed materials to be both significantly shifted towards the 400nm mark and also to be significantly stronger absorbers at those wavelengths, when compared to the two SEESORB products



**Table 6**  
**Comparative Extinction Coefficient**

	$\lambda_{\text{max}}$ (nm)	Extinction Coeff. (solvent)	Solvent
1,4-Bis(9,9-dipropyl-9H-fluoreno[3,2-d]oxazol-2-yl)-2-hydroxyphenyl	402	67000	Toluene
	380	73500	
	362	42500	
2,7-Bis(5-methylbenzoxazol-2-yl)-9,9-dipropyl-3-hydroxyfluorene	399	65500	Toluene
	378	63500	
	340	33400	
SEESORB 701	298	14300	Chloroform
	340	16600	
SEESORB 102	289	15200	Chloroform
	327	10800	